



CHESTERTON RURAL DISTRICT

IN THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE
AND THE ISLE OF ELY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

for

1966

P. K. SYLVESTER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(Obst.), R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer of Health,
Chesterton Rural District Council,
Shire Hall,
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Tel. No.: Cambridge 58811

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for

P. K. SYLVESTER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(Obst.), R.C.O.G.

Tel. No.: Cambridge 58811

GENERAL STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area: Land	111,692 Acres
Number of Parishes	53
Rateable Value (31.3.67)	£1,609,785
Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,660
Number of inhabited houses (31.3.67)	17,231
Estimated mid year Home Population (1966)	50,080
Census Population, 1961	44,576

The district is of a mixed urban and rural nature with the villages near Cambridge acting largely as a dormitory area for the City.

Birth Rate	17.0
(Corrected)	16.0
Death Rate	10.3
(Corrected)	8.9
Infant Mortality Rate	14.1

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor T. B. Robinson

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Colonel C. R. Bennett, T.D., D.L., F.R.I.C.S. (Decd. June 1966)

Vice-Chairman: Councillor S. W. Wilkin, J.P.

Councillors:

B. H. Abel	J. Jopling, M.B.E.
H. Allgood	Mrs. J. M. Lawfield
B. A. Babb, B.A.	Mrs. M. V. V. Lewin, J.P.
R. Barker	G. M. Macfarlane-Grieve, M.A.
H. M. Barnes	P. H. Mander (Deceased July, 1966)
J. T. Boorman, M.A. (Resigned September, 1966)	D. F. R. Missen
Mrs. M. Brown	Maj.-Gen. T. C. Newton, D.S.O., C.B., O.B.E.
R. C. Carter (from September, 1966)	C. A. Norman
C. W. H. Cole	M. S. Pease, M.A. (Deceased July, 1966)
Miss P. M. Cook	Mrs. M. Peel-Yates
E. A. Easy (from July, 1966)	Mrs. D. Pemberton
A. J. Gale	G. R. Robinson
Reverend W. D. Galsworthy	T. H. J. Saunders
Mrs. J. M. Grensted	J. E. Smith
Mrs. D. F. Hall	R. W. Thulborn
Mrs. E. W. E. Hartley	C. H. Tilbrook
Mrs. D. Haxton	Mrs. A. G. Wood
Mrs. M. Hurrell	S. L. C. Wordingham

Staff:

Medical Officer of Health	— P. K. Sylvester, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(Obst.), R.C.O.G.
Chief Public Health Inspector	— E. B. Newman, A.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	— N. D. Addison, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.
District Public Health Inspectors	— P. E. L. Reed, M.A.P.H.I. B. W. Hutchings, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Clerks	— T. Cobbold Mrs. J. Hullyer

To the Chairman and Members
of the
Chesterton Rural District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1966, prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/67, dated January, 1967.

Vital Statistics

The estimated population increase during the year 1966 was 650, which was rather more than that for 1965; this brings the total estimated population for the district over the 50,000 mark. The birth rate dropped to its lowest figure since 1956 and the death rate, though higher than for the previous year, was below the average trend for the last ten years. Indeed, the 1966 corrected death rate is very nearly the same as that for 1965. There was a considerable increase in the deaths from all forms of cancer over the figure for 1965, though the total deaths from lung cancer (17 male and 5 female) were nearly the same. In fact, there was one less male death and two more female deaths from lung cancer than in the previous year.

The Infant Mortality Rate at 14.1 per 1,000 live births, though well below the figure for the country as a whole, was higher than that for the district in 1965. The Perinatal Mortality Rate (at 25.5 stillbirths and deaths in first week of life combined per thousand live and stillbirths) was also higher than the 1965 rate. Nine of the ten neonatal deaths occurred during the first week of life; five of these nine deaths were due to prematurity. In the remaining seven infant deaths (neonatal and otherwise) congenital abnormalities were the direct or underlying cause.

Infectious Diseases

The number of Measles cases notified during the year was nearly the same as for the previous year, due to the fact that the expected epidemic for 1967 started in this district in October/November 1966. The number of Scarlet Fever notifications was again less than for the previous year. The Whooping Cough notifications, however, rose from 9 in 1965 to 24 in 1966, though this figure was not so high as that for 1964. The majority of the Whooping Cough notifications were in children aged 4 to 9 years.

The number of cases of Sonne Dysentery showed a further increase on the previous year (the figure in fact being more than double). Several cases occurred as a result of contact with known cases within the City of Cambridge, but 4 rural schools had moderate-sized outbreaks in April and November/December. The usual routine measures brought all these outbreaks under control in a reasonably short space of time.

5 cases of Salmonella Food Poisoning were notified during the year 1966, but 13 other cases came to our notice via the Public Health Laboratory. 8 of these cases occurred in 4 family outbreaks (2 cases each), the remainder being sporadic cases; all were thoroughly investigated but no obvious sources were found, though two cases may have been connected with a meal at one of the University Colleges. More cases of bacterial Food Poisoning seem to have come to our notice again within this District in the last two years, and this stresses the need for good food hygiene practice generally.

Infective Hepatitis was rather troublesome throughout the year in one group of villages. Unfortunately, there was a time lag before the department heard about the first cases and this might have been the reason why hygienic precautions aimed at controlling the spread of infection only met with a moderate degree of success. At the time of writing this outbreak seems to have subsided, but it smouldered on throughout the year involving the village school, in particular, at one stage.

There was a further reduction in the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register at the end of the year, though the number of new respiratory cases (4) notified during the year remains virtually unchanged.

Sanitary Circumstances

The Council's housing programme is now beginning to bear fruit and 376 dwellings of various categories were completed during the year ended March 1967. Despite the rejection of further industrialised housing on the grounds of cost, traditional type building continues at an encouraging rate. The programme includes increased provision of accommodation for the elderly. If the rate of construction is maintained, not only will the waiting list be much reduced, but the current Slum Clearance needs could be met, in the main, over the next two or three years. However, the Dennington Report entitled "Our Older Homes—A Call for Action", foresees a higher standard of fitness for houses, and this may well influence the number of houses at present scheduled as unfit within the district. The Public Health Department is to co-operate with the Housing Manager in a review of the current housing waiting list; this should help to provide a more realistic assessment of the district's actual housing needs.

In July 1966 the County Council approved in principle the fluoridation of the public piped water supplies within the County for a period of 5 years in the first instance. The Cambridge Water Company are considering a programme the first stage of which covers approximately 60% of their area and includes certain parts of this district. The Company experienced no difficulty in meeting the demands for water in the district during the year, despite the ever increasing consumption.

Twenty one schools in the district now have swimming pools of their own. The Public Health department continues to advise these schools on the adequate maintenance of chlorination.

The difficulties of providing an adequate and satisfactory refuse collection service in a rural area grow no less, but I think the public cleansing section under the Chief Public Health Inspector does well to provide the service that it does. However, the Working Party Report offers a challenge to local authorities which I think must be taken seriously. Much heart-searching will be needed to decide what further measures are necessary in order to meet the requirements of the future and the cost entailed. In addition, the problem of future refuse disposal is as daunting as that of refuse collection.

Steady progress continues to be made with the sewerage programme, fuller details of which can be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

There was a considerable increase in the rat population towards the end of the year. Rodent operators and sewage workers were advised to protect themselves against possible infection from Weil's Disease, and the former were asked to advise likewise persons whose properties were visited, particularly farmers. General medical practitioners were also circulated asking them to bear the diagnosis of Weil's Disease in mind in any appropriate cases.

It is pleasing to report the good relationships which seem to be enjoyed generally between the public health department and the food catering establishments and licensed premises in the district. That a good standard of hygiene is being achieved is a tribute to all concerned, but constant vigilance must be maintained in our shops and homes.

The department has tackled the implementation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 with zeal and by the end of the year 157 out of the 169 premises registered fully complied with the requirements of the Act. The necessary work is in hand, or plans are awaiting approval, in respect of the outstanding premises.

The position regarding meat inspection was generally satisfactory during the year. The department also interests itself as far as possible in poultry dressing and packing procedures and all the public health inspectors have attended courses on the subject.

Once again it gives me very real pleasure to record my thanks to Mr. Newman and all the staff of the public health department for their hard work and steady support throughout the year.

Finally, I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for all their interest and support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

PETER SYLVESTER.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR
(The mid-year home population is used for the statistical calculations.)

Live Births

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate							413	400	813
Illegitimate							23	13	36
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals							436	413	849
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth rate per thousand estimated population									17.0
Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (0.94)									16.0
Birth rate per thousand population (England and Wales)									17.7

Still Births

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate							6	5	11
Illegitimate							2	—	2
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals							8	5	13
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per thousand live and still births									15.1
Rate per thousand live and still births (England and Wales)									15.3

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths							268	248	516
Death rate per thousand estimated population									10.3
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (0.86)									8.9
Death rate per thousand population (England and Wales)									11.7

Infant Mortality. Deaths of infants under one year of age.

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate							8 (6)	3 (3)	11 (9)
Illegitimate							1	—	1
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals							9 (6)	3 (3)	12 (9)
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(Deaths of infants under four weeks of age are shown in brackets.)

Infant Mortality Rate. (Infant deaths under one year per thousand live births)									14.1
Infant Mortality Rate. (England and Wales)									18.9
Neonatal Mortality Rate. (Infant deaths under four weeks per thousand live births)									10.6
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate. (Infant deaths under one week per thousand live births)									10.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate. (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per thousand live and still births)									25.5
Legitimate Infant mortality rate per thousand legitimate live births									13.5
Illegitimate Infant mortality rate per thousand illegitimate live births									27.8
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births									4.2
Maternal Deaths. (Deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion)									Nil
Maternal mortality rate per thousand live and still births									Nil
Deaths from cancer (all ages)									104
Deaths from tuberculosis (all ages)									1
Deaths from whooping cough									Nil
Deaths from measles									Nil
Deaths from pneumonia									65
Deaths from influenza									1
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years)									Nil

CERTAIN COMPARATIVE RATES

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
*Birth Rate	15.7	17.7	17.6	18.3	18.6	18.5	18.2	20.1	18.7	18.2	17.0
*Death Rate	12.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.1	10.5	10.1	11.3	10.2	9.8	10.3
Infant Mortality Rate	18.6	13.5	24.1	12.7	20.7	14.3	7.0	12.5	12.0	11.1	14.1
	(12)	(10)	(18)	(10)	(17)	(12)	(6)	(12)	(11)	(10)	(12)

*These rates are uncorrected. The figures in brackets are the number of infant deaths in each year.

TABLE CLASSIFYING DEATHS UNDER AGE GROUPS

<i>Ages</i>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
4 weeks and under 1	..	..	..	..	..	3	—	3
1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	4	—	4
25 and under 35	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
35 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
45 and under 55	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	21
55 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	48	27	75
65 and under 75	..	..	..	..	..	64	65	129
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	121	137	258
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	268	248	516

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Medical Officer of Health

“The Cambridgeshire United District (Medical Officer of Health) Order, 1951” provides for the appointment of a medical officer of health to the Chesterton, Newmarket and South Cambridgeshire Rural District Councils.

As from April 1st, 1965, this officer was also appointed deputy county medical officer of health to the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely County Council.

Public Health Inspectors

Mr. E. B. Newman remains as Chief Public Health Inspector with Mr. N. D. Addison as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. Mr. P. E. L. Reed (District Public Health Inspector) and Mr. B. W. Hutchings continued to assist us throughout the year. Mr. P. Daniel, Student Public Health Inspector, left during the year and Mr. T. Cobbold has been appointed to the clerical staff with a view to becoming a Student Public Health Inspector.

Laboratory Facilities

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of water are made by the Public Analyst at Cambridge. The Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge, undertakes bacteriological and biological examinations of milk and bacteriological examinations of water samples, and all necessary examinations in cases of infectious diseases.

Hospitals

Cases of infectious disease are treated at the Isolation Hospital, Cambridge. So far as general hospitals are concerned, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, deals with the majority of cases from this area. The only hospitals in the area are the Mental Hospital at Fulbourn and that for the treatment of tuberculosis and other thoracic conditions in connection with the Papworth Village Settlement. The Ida Darwin Hospital for the Mentally Subnormal at Fulbourn opened in April 1966.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (Infectious Disease) REGULATIONS, 1953

No notices were issued during the year under these Regulations but one was issued under Section 41 of the Public Health Act 1961.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS 1966

Age in Years	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Totals
			Paralytic	Non Paralytic				
Under 1 year	—	2	—	—	15	—	1	18
1—	—	2	—	—	29	—	1	32
2—	1	3	—	—	53	—	5	62
3—	—	—	—	—	60	—	6	66
4—	2	4	—	—	46	—	5	61
5—9	9	12	—	—	210	—	18	245
10—14	—	1	—	—	14	—	5	20
15—25	1	—	—	—	4	—	8	13
25 and over	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	7
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	24	—	—	434	—	53	524
1965 Totals	23	9	—	—	471	—	24	527

Age in Years	Acute Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning	Paratyphoid	Typhoid Fever	Total
Under 5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
5—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	4
45—64	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	4
65 and over	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	2	1	—	5	—	—	11
1965 Totals	6	1	1	—	5	—	—	13

TUBERCULOSIS

Four respiratory cases were notified for the first time during the year and two non-respiratory. Two respiratory cases, previously notified in other areas, were transferred to the district. On balance at the end of the year the number of persons on the respiratory register decreased by twenty-one.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER 1966

	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>NonRespiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Number of cases on register at commencement of year	66	29	4	8	70	37
2. Number of cases notified for first time during the year under regulations	2	2	1	1	3	3
3. Cases restored to register	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Cases added to register otherwise than by notification under regulations						
(a) Transferred from other Districts	1	—	—	—	—	1
(b) From Death Returns	—	1	—	—	1	—
5. Number of cases removed from register	17	10	—	—	17	10
6. Number of cases remaining on register at end of year	52	22	5	9	57	31

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS CASES ON REGISTER 31.12.66

AGE GROUP	Male		Female		Total		GRAND TOTAL
	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non Resp.</i>	
0—15	1	—	—	2	1	2	3
16—25	5	1	4	1	9	2	11
26—35	4	—	7	1	11	1	12
36—45	8	1	6	1	14	2	16
46—55	17	1	3	1	20	2	22
56—64	10	—	2	2	12	2	14
65 and over	7	2	—	1	7	3	10
TOTALS	52	5	22	9	74	14	88

PUBLIC HEALTH (AIRCRAFT) REGULATIONS 1966

One civil airport is within the Council's area and although it is now accepted as a customs airport (Category C) it is not recognised as a Sanitary airport for the purposes of the Regulations. Generally speaking the airport handles scheduled flights to the Channel Islands and occasional passenger chartered flights to or from any destination.

With the advent of the above Regulations the arrangements for medical inspection and temporary isolation at the airport of potentially infected persons have been reviewed. The Airport authorities have been informed of the type of accommodation that would be required for this purpose in any future projected extension of the airport building. Also, a firm of general medical practitioners has been appointed to assist the Medical Officer of Health in providing the necessary medical cover.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

No action was necessary during the year under this section.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 50

No burials were effected during the year under the provisions of this section.

REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E. B. NEWMAN

F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.R.S.H.

PARISH STATISTICS

Parish	Acreage	Population 1961 Census	Planning Estimated 1966 Population	Total No. of Dwellings* Rate Books 31.3.67	No. of Separate Council Dwellings 31.3.67		Rateable Value 31.3.67	Id. Rate Product
					Pre-1945	Post 1945		
Bar Hill	350	—	10	4	—	—	347	10
Barton	1,834	788	930	323	29	6	28,460	117
Bourn	4,116	832	830	288	28	66	22,078	87
Boxworth	2,602	194	190	70	—	4	3,264	13
Caldecote	1,007	368	410	169	—	—	5,676	24
Caxton	2,242	368	370	125	10	29	13,229	52
Childerley	1,069	13	30	10	—	—	519	2
Comberton	1,954	812	1,380	445	36	62	33,847	161
Conington	1,522	148	160	44	4	8	2,134	9
Coton	970	519	660	276	32	57	16,600	71
Cottenham	7,224	2,415	2,760	1,223	90	213	77,800	345
Croxton	1,909	155	130	66	—	8	2,800	11
Dry Drayton	2,071	450	480	174	27	22	11,938	48
Elsworth	3,839	476	560	209	18	18	8,561	36
Eltisley	1,970	253	290	99	16	9	3,461	17
Fen Ditton	1,474	674	680	233	34	26	19,648	80
Fen Drayton	1,492	489	530	164	7	38	15,270	62
Fulbourn	5,263	2,906	3,720§	894	87	254	96,790	423
Girton	1,878	3,115	3,350§	1,026	40	123	127,891	531
Grantchester	1,392	418	490	213	26	59	17,493	74
Graveley	1,582	204	210	65	6	20	2,837	12
Hardwick	1,438	460	490	178	18	—	8,027	33
Harlton	1,261	285	340	108	21	11	6,921	28
Harston	1,751	1,186	1,240	404	44	77	30,548	126
Haslingfield	2,948	855	1,030	364	28	58	25,808	104
Hauxton	591	484	550	177	15	4	39,799	163
Histon	1,889	3,258	3,390	1,259	79	139	166,787	694
Horningsea	1,647	355	340	131	9	20	4,808	19
Impington	1,710	1,232	1,260	474	42	48	53,990	219
Knapwell	1,236	113	100	37	—	6	1,748	8
Landbeach	2,225	648	680	228	34	16	12,552	60
Lolworth	1,110	123	120	41	—	14	1,968	8
Longstanton	2,779	1,723	2,060	553†	29	62	56,236	236
Madingley	1,768	262	230§	67	—	7	8,276	21
Milton	2,050	857	1,750	666	29	28	56,609	245
Newton	994	306	330	105	16	8	5,423	22
Oakington	1,850	698	980§	348	34	52	30,910	129
Over	3,737	908	940	386	16	27	21,139	98
Papworth Everard	1,157	1,130	1,190§	280	—	—	59,520	189
Papworth St. Agnes	1,298	63	50	27	—	—	902	3
Rampton	1,372	256	270	103	8	12	5,161	22
Shelford, Great	2,070	3,761	3,980	1,404	80	208	142,245	577
Shelford, Little	1,196	717	880§	274	31	36	22,976	95
Stapleford	1,835	1,548	1,630	524	29	16	57,221	233
Stow-cum-Quy	1,879	447	480	157	—	34	8,855	35
Swavesey	3,982	964	1,000	358	18	39	33,180	134
Teversham	1,221	808	810§	293	39	62	64,641	264
Toft	1,285	332	480	176	21	12	14,264	59
Waterbeach	5,750	2,561	2,470||	923‡	68	94	75,106	308
Westwick	333	37	40	14	—	—	471	2
Wilbraham, Great	2,921	448	470	168	20	8	9,126	38
Wilbraham, Little	1,990	388	380	136	10	24	7,604	29
Willingham	4,659	1,766	1,950§	748	98	62	39,693	164
Utilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,628	110
Totals	111,692	44,576	50,080	17,231	1,326	2,206	£1,609,785	£6,660

* Including Council Dwellings.

† Including 260 Service Dwellings.

‡ Including 135 Service Dwellings.

§ Including Hospitals, College and Institutional Residents.

|| Including Civilian Dependents of Servicemen and Servicemen.

(Property purchased by the Council and reconditioned classified as Post 1945.)

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(Mr. E. B. Newman, A.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.)

The following is a summary of inspections carried out during 1966:—

TOTAL INSPECTIONS RECORDED	7,859
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General Sanitation

Sewage Scheme Surveys	535
Miscellaneous Visits re Complaints, etc.	842
Visits re Drainage or Sewerage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	609
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Water Samples Taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Factories Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
Visits re Verminous Persons or Property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Public Cleansing Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407
Shops Acts, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	415
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clean Air Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Burial Grounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Animal Boarding Establishments and Pet Shops Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
Scrap Metal Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Rag Flock Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
National Assistance Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Noise Abatement Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

Inspection of Food and Food Premises

Visits re Sampling (Milk and Other Foods)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	684
Butchers Shops and Preserved Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241
Ice Cream Premises (Retailers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Other Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Licensed Premises (Public Houses, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97

Housing

Housing Inspections (P.H.A. 1936)	622
Reinspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	433
Housing Inspections (Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198
Reinspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486
Inspections re Standard Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208
Ancient Buildings, etc.	12

Infectious Diseases

Visits and Enquiries	998
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HOUSING

1. Total Number of Council Houses erected between 1920 and 1939 1,320
2. Post War Housing Progress:—

		<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Non-Traditional</i>	<i>Prefabs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dwellings completed in	1946	18	—	5	23
"	"	52	16	45	113
"	"	77	10	—	87
"	"	21	70	—	91
"	"	115	—	—	115
"	"	133	—	—	133
"	"	106	—	—	106
"	"	184	—	—	184
"	"	229	70	—	299
"	"	121	28	—	149
"	"	90	—	—	90
"	"	102	—	—	102
"	"	69	—	—	69
"	"	126	—	—	126
"	"	14	—	—	14
"	"	18	—	—	18
"	"	24	—	—	24
"	"	56	—	—	56
"	"	11	—	—	11
"	"	15	—	—	15
"	"	212	164	—	376
Totals		1,793	358	50	2,201

(These figures are exclusive of conversions into flats and conversions of hutments.)

Total Number of dwellings completed by the Council post war up to 31.3.67:—

Prefabricated Bungalows	..	55
Bungalows	..	504
Flats	..	81
Non-Traditional Houses	..	301
Hut Conversions (now demolished)	..	225
Permanent Houses	..	1,260
Total	..	2,426*

*Including 164 Industrial dwellings of various types.

Dwellings in course of erection or contracts prepared at 31.3.67:—

Traditional Houses	..	193
" Bungalows	..	62
" Flats	..	41
Industrial Houses	..	Nil
" Bungalows	..	Nil
" Flats/Maisonettes	..	Nil
Total	..	296

3. Private Development:

Number of houses built by private enterprise year ending 31.3.67:—

Permanent Houses	..	259
Flats	..	30
Total	..	289

Total number of private dwellings erected post war (31.3.67) 4,057

TABLE No. 1

REVISED SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEDULE AS AT 31st MARCH, 1967

Ministry Circular 11/65

Parishes	Total Listed 31.3.67	Undertaking	Closing Order	Demolition Order	Repaired	Remainder
Barton	4	—	—	1	—	3
Bourn	14	1	3	—	1	9
Boxworth	5	—	2	—	—	3
Caldecote	29	1	2	9	—	17
Caxton	6	1	—	2	—	3
Childerley	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comberton	4	—	3	1	—	—
Conington	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coton	10	1	1	—	4	4
Cottenham	84	11	17	30	3	23
Croxton	6	1	—	—	—	5
Fry Drayton	8	—	4	—	2	2
Elsworth	4	—	—	2	—	2
Eltisley	7	—	1	1	—	5
Fen Ditton	8	—	1	—	3	4
Fen Drayton	3	—	—	—	—	3
Fulbourn	20	5	5	2	—	8
Girton	5	1	—	3	—	1
Grantchester	5	1	—	1	3	—
Graveley	3	—	1	—	—	2
Hardwick	11	—	2	2	—	7
Harlton	2	—	—	—	—	2
Harston	30	2	6	7	4	11
Haslingfield	13	2	2	9	—	—
Hauxton	1	—	—	—	—	1
Histon	18	2	4	7	1	4
Horningsea	14	—	11	—	—	3
Impington	3	—	2	—	—	1
Knapwell	4	—	2	2	—	—
Landbeach	14	—	—	8	—	6
Lolworth	2	—	—	2	—	—
Longstanton	6	—	2	—	—	4
Madingley	6	—	—	6	—	—
Milton	6	—	—	—	—	6
Newton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakington	4	—	—	1	—	3
Over	17	—	—	7	—	10
Papworth Everard	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papworth St. Agnes	6	2	1	—	—	3
Rampton	7	1	—	—	—	6
Shelford, Great	15	—	3	2	—	10
Shelford, Little	15	—	9	3	—	3
Stapleford	10	—	2	6	—	2
Stow-cum-Quy	14	—	3	—	—	11
Swavesey	32	—	5	22	2	3
Teversham	2	—	—	—	—	2
Toft	2	—	—	—	—	2
Waterbeach	22	—	5	10	—	7
Westwick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilbraham, Great	2	—	—	—	—	2
Wilbraham, Little	1	1	—	—	—	—
Willingham	32	1	6	16	—	9
Totals	536	34	105	162	23	212

TABLE No. 2

ESTIMATED RE-HOUSING REQUIREMENTS FOR SLUM CLEARANCE PURPOSES

AS AT 31st MARCH, 1967

Parishes	Units Required	Bungalows		2 B	Houses	
		1 B	2 B		3 B	4 B
Barton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bourn	3	2	—	1	—	—
Boxworth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caldecote	4	—	—	—	4	—
Caxton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Childerley	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comberton	2	1	1	—	—	—
Conington	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottenham	5	1	—	4	—	—
Croxton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dry Drayton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elsworth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eltisley	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fen Ditton	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fen Drayton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulbourn	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grantchester	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graveley	2	1	—	1	—	—
Hardwick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harlton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harston	1	—	—	1	—	—
Haslingfield	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hauxton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Histon	3	2	—	1	—	—
Horningsea	2	2	—	—	—	—
Impington	1	1	—	—	—	—
Knapwell	1	—	1	—	—	—
Landbeach	6	2	2	2	—	—
Lolworth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longstanton	1	—	1	—	—	—
Madingley	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakington	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over	9	6	—	1	2	—
Papworth Everard	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papworth St. Agnes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rampton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelford, Great	5	1	4	—	—	—
Shelford, Little	5	2	1	1	1	—
Stapleford	3	1	2	—	—	—
Stow-cum-Quy	10	5	—	—	5	—
Swavesey	9	3	—	2	4	—
Teversham	1	1	—	—	—	—
Toft	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterbeach	9	4	2	1	2	—
Westwick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilbraham, Great	2	2	—	—	—	—
Wilbraham, Little	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willingham	5	4	—	1	—	—
Totals	90	42	14	16	18	—

4. Slum Clearance

As requested by Ministry Circular No. 11/65 the old 1956 Slum Clearance Schedule was reviewed and brought up to date with the addition of other properties now considered to be in this category. The current position is set out in Table No. 1 (as at 31st March, 1967) and shows the parish distribution.

It will be noted that at 1st April, 1967, there were 536 unfit dwellings on the list of which 324 have already been dealt with (although the tenants have not necessarily been rehoused) leaving 212 on which action is contemplated many of these are low priority and are often owner-occupied.

Since the preparation of the original Slum Clearance Schedule in 1956 it will be noted that a total of 1,065 unfit dwellings have been listed of which 902 have already been dealt with—a not unsatisfactory situation insofar as the Public Health Department is concerned.

Table No. 2 shows a realistic assessment of the requirements for rehousing the remaining tenants from the listed unfit houses from which it will be noted that only some 90 units are likely to be required, spread over 23 parishes and that in nearly 50% of the cases one bedroomed accommodation is all that is required.

Broadly speaking, it now seems fairly obvious that the needs of Slum Clearance could largely be met from casual vacancies within the next two or three years. In fact, only four parishes (Over. Quay, Swavesey and Waterbeach) show more than 8 units required and one can assume that the house building programme already commenced at Swavesey and Waterbeach will cater for all but Quay where the problem is a little unusual.

The above statistics and commentary are, of course, based on Slum Clearance legislation and policies pertaining at the moment. The recent Dennington Report, however, envisages a change in housing legislation, possibly setting a higher standard of fitness by which properties will be judged. Owners may then be given the option of bringing their properties up to the requisite standard or have them demolished. In time, this may necessitate a re-appraisal of the properties in the area with a consequent increase in the number scheduled as unfit.

The effect of the Council's "crash" programme of house building inaugurated in 1964 is now becoming apparent and it will be noted that 376 dwellings were completed during year ending 31.3.67, a vast improvement on the average of 23 per annum for the previous 6 years.

Stage I of a large site of traditional houses at Grantchester was completed during the year (51 dwellings) and that at Cottenham (137) is nearing completion. The site at Fulbourn for 164 industrialised houses has made good progress and over 50% are now occupied. Whilst further industrialised house building has been rejected, largely on the score of cost, the house building programme is continuing with sites at Swavesey, Willingham and Waterbeach.

At the 31st March, 1967, the total number of applicants on the Council's Housing List (all categories) was:—

General Waiting List	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	745
Slum Clearance (estimated)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	835

With the appointment of a Housing Manager steps are in hand to review the current list, utilising the services of the Public Health Inspectors, in the preparation of detailed reports on the circumstances of all applicants on the list. This may well lead to a reduction in the total applicants requiring Council accommodation.

The following figures summarise the action taken by the Public Health Department during year ending 31.12.66:—

Houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	819
Reinspections made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	537
Demolition Orders made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Undertakings accepted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Closing Orders made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Closing Orders lifted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Houses made fit (excluding Improvement Grants)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68

Since the introduction of the Housing Act, 1930 the following total action has been taken (up to 31.12.66):—

Houses demolished	822
Houses demolished (voluntarily)	124
Houses subject to undertakings	110
Houses (or parts) Closed	277
Houses made fit by Statutory Action	50
Houses made fit by informal action (excluding Improvement Grants)	1,664

5. Temporary Accommodation

The improvement in the Council's house building programme and the provisions of the Rent Act, 1965, have enabled most urgent rehousing cases to be provided for before actual eviction occurred, and without recourse to the emergency short term accommodation provided by the County Welfare Services. There are still circumstances where the purchase of substandard accommodation for repair on a short term basis would be of distinct advantage to the Council in dealing with such urgent problems. To date 13 such cottages have been purchased, 9 have been reconditioned and 4 remain unoccupied pending repair and improvement. A further 15 such cottages have been rejected by the Council.

No properties are now held on requisition.

6. Improvement Grants (Discretionary)

The Council has operated this scheme since its inception in 1949 (apart from two short periods of suspension owing to the large number of applications in hand).

A summary of the action taken since 1949 (up to 31st March, 1967) is appended herewith:—

Total applications for grants received	642
Total applications for grants approved	622
Total applications for grants disapproved	15
Total number of dwellings involved	822
Total cost of approved work (not withdrawn)	£460,644 15 1
Average total cost per dwelling	£560 7 11
Total amount of grant involved	£211,103 14 7
Average amount of grant per dwelling	£256 16 4
Total payments made up to 31.3.67	£189,928 10 11

Approved schemes made provision for the following:—

Laying on internal water supply	160
Installation of hot water system	788
Provision of water closet	711
Provision of bath	749
Provision of sink/wash hand basin	455
Provision of new or improved drainage	746
Provision of gas or electric points	654
New heating appliances	496
New or improved food storage	382
Additional accommodation	
(a) Living Room(s)	111
(b) Bedroom(s)	86

It is interesting to note that the dwellings included in approved schemes were owned as follows:—

Owner/occupiers	376
Small property owners	225
Large Individual Property Owners (exceeding 10)	36
Estates, Property Companies, etc.	183

Improvement Grants (Standard)

The Public Health Department has always been responsible for the initial inspection and report on all standard grant applications and up to the 31st March, 1967, a total of 628 such applications have been received of which 479 have received final approval.

Since the introduction of the Housing Act, 1964, which raised the maximum grant in certain circumstances to £350 the majority of applications fall within this category rather than the Discretionary Grant Scheme—partly owing to the fact that the standard grant is paid on final cost and the procedure is somewhat simpler. Considerable advantage is taken of the scheme in those villages which have recently been sewered.

The 1964 Act also enabled local authorities to secure the compulsory improvement of properties either on request from the tenant or by the declaration of Improvement Areas. The procedure is somewhat complicated and cumbersome and has little application in a rural area where few houses are alike and more can be achieved by informal approach.

Every effort is made to publicise the grant facilities available and mobile displays have been arranged locally from time to time.

To date, no application has been received from any tenant under Section 19 for his dwelling to be compulsorily improved, nor has any application for a “reduced standard” been accepted. In the main, the only limiting factor in this work is the small number of local contractors able and willing to undertake grant work.

7. Rent Act, 1965

A Rent Officer has been appointed by the County Council as required by the Act which re-introduced control of rents and tenure in some cases and establishes a procedure for determining or agreeing fair rents. Little significant effect has been observed in the area to date (some 33 applications have been received during 1966) as in any case the tendency is to sell small property for owner occupation once any sitting tenant vacates. Consequently there is a steady reduction in the property available for letting. No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

8. Old Peoples' Bungalows

Close liaison is maintained with the County Welfare Department regarding the present and future needs of old people and the Council's housing programme is to a much greater extent devoted to the provision of small units of accommodation suitable for elderly people.

The original old peoples unit at Histon (18 Bungalows with Resident Warden) continues to be most successful and during the year a similar unit (24 Bungalows and Resident Warden) has been completed at Grantchester and also 22 old peoples bungalows at Cottenham have been constructed in close proximity to and are occupied in association with a new County Council old peoples home nearby.

Small bungalow sites have been completed at Girton (15) Great Shelford (11) and Longstanton (19). A further Warden controlled unit is planned for the new housing site at Waterbeach and future plans will include a high proportion of small one and two bedroomed units.

9. The Remaining Need

For the first time for some 6 or 7 years a significant improvement in the housing situation can be recorded. It will be noted that some 376 new dwellings of various categories were completed during 1966 and 296 dwellings are in contract at the time of writing. The effect of this has been to enable the Council to deal with some of the more urgent cases on their list including many Slum Clearance, and as mentioned elsewhere if this impetus is maintained one can foresee the completion of the present Slum Clearance Programme and a considerable reduction in the waiting list within the next two or three years.

Industrial housing has been abandoned in favour of traditional type houses on the score of cost but as will be seen from the following Table No. 3 the current housing programme foreshadows considerable improvement on the present housing position.

TABLE No. 3**Current Housing Programme as at 31.12.66**

Site	Total Planned	Completed	In Construction	In Contract
Cottenham	137	89	48	—
Eltisley	12	—	12	—
Fulbourn	164	73	91	—
Grantchester Stage III	34	—	22	12
Harston	14	—	14	—
Swavesey	36	—	—	36
Waterbeach	98*	—	—	98
Willingham	104	—	—	104
Total	599	162	187	250

* Including 32 Old Peoples Bungalows.

With the completion of this current programme the Council will have built a total of 3,855 dwellings providing accommodation for some 30% of the total population of the area—a not insignificant achievement.

Obviously, this large number of Council owned dwellings affords a fairly constant turn over in casual vacancies which must not be overlooked and this together with the contemplated review of the current waiting list and the known under-occupation which exists, indicates the necessity for a very careful review of the future house building requirements of the district. Not all the more deserving applicants can afford the present rents resulting from Parker Morris standards, together with central heating costs and rates and there is much to be said for a policy of acquiring poorer type property for improvement on a relatively short term basis as advocated in the Dennington Report.

Nevertheless, one can look forward with some confidence to a speedy improvement in the overall housing situation after several years of comparative stalemate.

10. Moveable Dwellings

There has been little significant change in the caravan situation during the year. The district continues to serve as a dormitory area for the City of Cambridge and at the 31st December, 1966, a total of 669 residential caravans were licensed. Although this represents nearly 4% of the dwellings in the Council's area the demand still outweighs the number of available sites. The position is not helped by the reluctance of the Planning Authority to grant consent for additional sites to relieve the existing pressures.

Undoubtedly, the position is exploited by the more unscrupulous site operator and since the caravan dweller has neither security of tenure nor any form of rent control he is in an unenviable position and the local authority is usually powerless to protect him. It is unfortunately all too common for substantial premiums to be demanded for admission to the site (£80 in some cases) or a condition imposed that a caravan must be purchased from the site operator. The only solution is for sufficient sites to be provided so that the unfortunate caravan dweller can have a free choice. It would be of material assistance if the provisions of the Rent Act, 1965 could be applied to the caravan so that some redress in law is available for excessive rents or arbitrary eviction.

There is still no real policy towards caravans on the part of the Planning Authority although obviously residential caravanning now forms a permanent part of the social scene and contributes in no small measure to the available housing accommodation especially for the young couples who cannot afford the high cost of houses in the early days of marriage. There are a number of people (particularly retired folk) who genuinely prefer caravan life.

TABLE No. 4

DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSED CARAVAN SITES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966

Parishes	Sites			Permitted No. of Caravans		
	Temporary Consent	Permanent Consent	Total	Temporary Consent	Permanent Consent	Total
Bar Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barton	2	—	2	4	—	4
Bourn	2	—	2	2	—	2
Boxworth	1	—	1	1	—	1
Caldecote	3	2	5	14	10	24
Caxton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Childerley	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comberton	1	—	1	2	—	2
Conington	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coton	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cottenham	10	1	11	13	20	33
Croxton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dry Drayton	1	—	1	1	—	1
Elsworth	—	1	1	—	27	27
Eltisley	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fen Ditton	4	—	4	8	—	8
Fen Drayton	1	—	1	1	—	1
Fulbourn	4	—	4	26	—	26
Girton	2	—	2	3	—	3
Grantchester	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graveley	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardwick	2	—	2	2	—	2
Harlton	1	—	1	1	—	1
Harston	6	—	6	9	—	9
Haslingfield	5	—	5	5	—	5
Hauxton	2	—	2	8	—	8
Histon	7	—	7	22	—	22
Horningsea	1	—	1	2	—	2
Impington	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knapwell	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landbeach	2	—	2	2	—	2
Lolworth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longstanton	5	4	9	33	33	66
Madingley	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milton	3	4	7	26	12	38
Newton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakington	2	—	2	4	—	4
Over	3	—	3	3	—	3
Papworth Everard	1	—	1	2	—	2
Papworth St. Agnes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rampton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelford, Great	4	3	7	38	57	95
Shelford, Little	2	—	2	2	—	2
Stapleford	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stow-cum-Quy	2	—	2	3	—	3
Swavesey	1	—	1	1	—	1
Teversham	3	2	5	11	51	62
Toft	2	1	3	5	1	6
Waterbeach	4	10	14	42	154*	196
Westwick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilbraham, Great	2	—	2	2	—	2
Wilbraham, Little	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willingham	5	—	5	5	—	5
Totals	97	28	125	304	365	669

* This does not include 15 Chalets.

Another disturbing aspect is the almost entire absence of any transit or holiday accommodation in the area as there is considerable demand for such sites by visitors to Cambridge in the summer. A scheme for such a site at Madingley by the City Authorities was rejected by the Planning Authority.

Generally speaking the larger sites in the area have a fairly high standard of facilities in keeping with the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, but again the refusal of the Planning Authority to give permanent or long term consent makes it difficult in some cases to persuade the site operator to invest sufficient capital to achieve the best standards.

Another aspect which creates much resentment is the amount of form filling and procedure to be followed in order to obtain planning consent and a licence in respect of a single caravan on a relatively short term basis. This could be avoided if control in such cases was left to the local authority and exemption from planning consent given for say, two/three years.

National publicity is being given to these difficulties by such publications as the Consumer Council Study and it is hoped that more will be done to encourage a sympathetic approach to the problems of the caravan dweller and to his way of life which need not necessarily conflict with the good planning or public health.

A brief summary of the position in the area as at 31st December, 1966, is appended below:—

	<i>Sites</i>	<i>Caravans</i>
Total Licences in Force	125	669
Sites with Permanent Planning Consent	28	+15 Chalets 365
Sites with Short Term Planning Consent	97	+15 Chalets 304
Recreational Sites (included under "Sites with Permanent Planning Consent")	2	24
Applications Awaiting Planning Renewal	9	+15 Chalets 11
Applications Awaiting Planning Consent	5	5
Applications Refused Planning Consent prior to 31.12.65 ..	77	1,073
Applications Refused Planning Consent since 31.12.65 ..	14	102
Sites run down or no longer required since 31.12.65 ..	12	20
Site Licences requiring W.C.'s to be provided	36 (29%)	547 (82%)
Sites where W.C.'s have been provided	40 (32%)	533 (79%)
Sites where W.C.'s cannot be enforced	89 (71%)	122 (18%)

WATER SUPPLY

Since 1963 the whole of the Council's administrative area is supplied by the Cambridge Water Company in common with those of other Council's in the vicinity. In fact, the Company now supplies over 200,000 population and covers an area of some 450 square miles.

The storage and supply arrangements are continually being improved as a result of the Company's capital works programme and during the year some 37 miles of new supply mains were laid and a new service reservoir of some 4¾ million gallons constructed in the City—thereby increasing the total storage at Cherry Hinton to some 13 million gallons.

Sufficiency of Supply

The Company advises that the average daily consumption during 1966 was 8.3 million gallons per day and reached a peak on one occasion of 10.9 million gallons (9.6.66). The daily consumption per capita for all purposes rose from 39.9 gallons per day to 40.8 gallons (unmetered domestic supplies 26.4 gallons per head per day).

The rainfall for the year was 23.26 inches and 13.74 inches fell in the Summer months (April-September) i.e. 2.64 inches higher than the average. No great difficulty was experienced during the year in meeting domestic requirements and the reasonable requirements of agriculture and horticulture, although on the peak day there was only a margin of 0.5 m.g.d. between the total yield from all sources and the demand.

Consumption has increased by 4% annually in recent years owing to the increase in the population supplied (about 3,500 a year) and to the increase in the per capita use of water.

The safe yield of the Company's sixteen sources, i.e. the yield at times when ground water levels are at their lowest, is 10.5 m.g.d. and the Company has recently obtained powers to develop a new source of supply in the parish of Melbourn, South Cambridgeshire. The estimated safe yield of this source is 2.5 m.g.d. and temporary pumping plant is being installed to enable it to be used this year if required.

The Water Resources Act, 1963, and the consequent formation of the River Authorities for the control of all water resources on a national scale will do much to conserve available supplies, although increased charges are inevitable.

Chlorination and Softening

All supplies are now chlorinated including the small works at Harston and it is estimated that some seven tenths of all water supplied is now softened (i.e. the sources at Fulbourn, Kingston and Harlton are softened before distribution). No doubt the remaining sources will be softened when opportunity permits.

Fluoridation

Prior to the regrouping of Undertakings in 1963 fluoride estimations of local supplies revealed the following figures:—

Cambridge Water Company (Chalk supplies—Fulbourn)	0.1 to 0.15 parts per million
Chesterton and St. Ives Joint Water Board (Mainly greensand supplies)	0.1 to 0.21 parts per million
Harston Waterworks (Greensand supply)	0.13 parts per million

The County Council, at a meeting on 30th July, 1966, passed the following resolution: "That approval be given in principle to the level of fluoride in public piped water supplies in the area of Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely County Council being adjusted to one part per million for a period of five years in the first instance, subject to a scheme being prepared by the Health Committee and submitted to the next meeting of the Council together with a financial statement".

At the end of the year the various water companies concerned were experiencing certain technical difficulties in carrying out this fluoridation but the Cambridge Water Company were considering a programme, the first stage of which would involve the adjustment of the fluoride level of the water supply covering approximately 60% of the population of the Board's area including the City of Cambridge and certain parts of Chesterton and South Cambridgeshire Rural District Councils, with further extensions of the scheme to follow.

Sampling

Since the public supplies are in any case under the strict supervision of the Cambridge Water Company, the necessity for constant routine sampling by the Public Health Department does not arise. Occasional check samples are, however, taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories for bacteriological examination and to the Public Analyst where a full chemical analysis is desired.

The Company draws its supplies from a number of sources, predominantly from the chalk, but also from the lower greensand and to a lesser degree from the river gravels. In these circumstances the chemical analysis vary somewhat according to the locality from which the sample is obtained.

A typical analysis for water supplied to the Cambridge area is as follows:—

TABLE No. 5
TYPICAL RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC SUPPLY

Test										Cambridge Water Company
Physical Characteristics										Good
Reaction (pH Value)										7.2
Parts per 100,000										
Chlorine										2.55
Ammonia (free and saline)										Absent
Ammonia (Albuminoid)										0.005
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C.										0.03
Nitrites										Absent
Nitrates										0.55
Poisonous Metals										Absent
Bacteriological Examination										
Coliform organisms in 100 mls.										Nil
No. of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 37°C.										Nil
No. of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 21°C.										Nil
Hardness (parts per 100,000) (average)										22.0
Fluoride Estimation (parts per million)										0.1—0.15

Summary of Work Carried Out by the Department for Year Ending 31.12.66:—

Total number of visits made re water supplies	33
Total samples taken	14

SWIMMING POOLS

Although no public swimming pools are operated in the Council's area, school children are well catered for as indicated below:—

TABLE No. 6

School	Type	Size of Pool	Remarks
Barton C of E	Purley No. 4	8,000 Gallons 40' × 16'	Oil fired heating system
Bourn P	" " "	" " "	
Caldecote C	" " "	" " "	
Comberton C of E	" " "	" " "	
Coton C of E	" " "	" " "	Gas fired heating system
Cottenham C	" " "	" " "	
Cottenham V.C.	Purley Cottenham Pool	76' × 25'	
Fulbourn C	Purley No. 4	8,000 Gallons 40' × 16'	
Girton, The Glebe C	Concrete Pool	60' × 20'	
Grantchester	Purley No. 4	8,000 Gallons 40' × 16'	
Gt. and Lt. Shelford	" " "	" " "	
Harston C	" " "	" " "	
Haslingfield	" " "	" " "	
Histon and Impington C	" " "	" " "	
Milton C of E	" " "	" " "	
Papworth Everard C	" " "	" " "	
Stapleford C	Concrete Pool	60' × 20'	
Swavesey V.C.	" " "	" " "	
Teversham C of E	Purley No. 4	8,000 Gallons 40' × 16'	
Waterbeach	Concrete Pool	22,000 Gallons 50' × 20'	
Willingham C of E	Purley No. 4	8,000 Gallons 40' × 16'	

In addition, the City Authorities have three open air and one indoor pools available for general use by the public. Apart from one open air pool all are suitably chlorinated.

Until this year it has been the practice for weekly check samples to be submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service in Cambridge for bacteriological examination but owing to the large increase in numbers of schools having swimming pools the Public Health Laboratories felt it was no longer feasible to continue routine examination of check samples and that the real safeguard was to ensure a residual of free chlorine in the waters by regular comparator tests. Samples are now only examined in cases of difficulty.

Head Teachers are asked to arrange for tests for chlorine content to be carried out at least twice daily by Lovibond Comparator—DPD tablets being in use rather than Ortho-tolidine—and now the Department's main function is to take random readings and to generally advise teachers where difficulties arise.

Breakpoint chlorination with continuous circulation and filtration is operated at all pools and Table No. 7 gives results of samples taken at the commencement of the season. In interpreting these results the recommended standard is as follows:—

- (i) No sample should contain any coliform organisms in 100 mls. of water
- (ii) 75% of samples obtained from the bath should not exceed 10 colonies, and
- (iii) that in the remainder the count should not exceed 100 colonies.

On this basis, out of 59 samples taken 8 (representing 14%) failed to come up to the required standard and in all cases was due to insufficient chlorination.

TABLE No. 7
SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31.12.66

Swimming Pool	Total Samples Taken	Plate Count Samples Not exceeding 10 Colonies	Plate Count Samples not exceeding 100 Colonies	Plate Count Samples exceeding 100 Colonies	Coliform Bacillis Present	Bact. Coli Present
Barton	2	1	—	1	—	—
Bourn	2	—	—	—	—	—
Caldecote	2	—	—	—	—	—
Comberton	2	1	1	—	—	—
Coton	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cottenham	12	3	—	—	—	—
Girton	2	1	—	—	—	—
Harston	4	1	—	—	—	—
Haslingfield	4	—	1	—	—	—
Longstanton	4	—	—	—	—	—
Shelfords	3	1	1	—	—	—
Stapleford	4	1	1	—	1	1
Swavesey	4	1	—	—	—	—
Teversham	2	—	—	—	—	—
Waterbeach	6	2	1	—	1	1
Willingham	4	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	59	12	7	1	2	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

The Chief Public Health Inspector remains responsible for public cleansing throughout the area.

Refuse collection is the service which is very largely taken for granted and is also one on which the efficiency of a local authority is judged. The difficulties of providing a satisfactory service are seldom appreciated, bearing in mind the problems associated with an area which covers 174 square miles and varies in character from the intense urban type development in the parishes adjoining Cambridge to the isolated fen hamlet. When one considers that a population of over 50,000 is involved it is no small achievement to provide a weekly service throughout all the 53 villages, although unfortunately based on a kerb-side collection only. Inevitably such a service is expensive and involves an annual expenditure of some £36,000 at present. The Council is conscious of the limitations of the existing system but further improvement would increase the cost out of all proportion and they are naturally reluctant to add still further to the present rate burden. Any future improvement would be directed towards either the collection and return of the bins or, ideally, a paper sack system which has many obvious advantages, but could not be contemplated until such time as provision is made to enable the cost of the sacks to be chargeable to the householders. In fact, efforts were made to introduce such a system for the new village of Bar Hill, but without success.

The present schedules are carried out by a modern fleet of diesel vehicles including six 16/18 cubic yard fore and aft tipping vehicles and four 50.0 cubic yard vehicles of the continuous loading type. The long haulage involved and the ever-increasing quantities of paper and packaging material to be collected necessitate the largest possible pay load and the intention is to replace the smaller vehicles with the 50.0 cubic yard ones over the next few years.

The Council is fortunate in having a modern Depot (shared with the Engineer's Departments) at Oakington, where good workshop facilities exist. It is, however, some 7 miles from the Council's Offices and from an administrative point of view is somewhat remote. Unfortunately, also, the Council's fleet of vehicles has increased beyond the capacity of the present accommodation and considerable extension and re-planning is necessary as a matter of urgency.

The year has been a difficult one from the labour point of view and there is now a considerable turnover in staff which has not been experienced in previous years. Recruitment of the right type of labour is difficult owing to the low national wage rates and the fact that Cambridge is considered to be an area of full employment. Discussions with Union representatives resulted in agreement to pay a weekly bonus amounting to approximately 25/- over the basic wage and this effected some improvement, at least temporarily. At the same time, the national agreement reduced the working hours to 40 hours per week as from January, 1966, and opportunity was taken to re-organise the programmes to include a five-day week at the same time. The new schedules were introduced without undue difficulty but eliminated almost entirely any margin previously available for Bank Holidays and the annual leave period. The Department is also handicapped by its inability to draw labour from any other section and it is hoped that consideration will be given to some interchangeability of staff with other Departments when necessary.

During the year the Council were successful in acquiring additional tipping facilities in disused gravel workings at Fen Drayton after protracted negotiations and a Public Inquiry. This has relieved the problem in the Northern part of the district for five or six years and has enabled the old tip nearby to be covered and abandoned. At present the Council operates four tips at strategic points, as follows: Fen Drayton—approximately 14 acres of shallow gravel workings, leased by the Council, receiving some 25 tons of refuse weekly; Landbeach—a large area of gravel workings, leased from a private Company, receiving approximately 100 tons weekly—possible life of eight to ten years, subject to planning consent; Great Wilbraham—small disused parish gravel pit of 1½ acres, owned by the Council, receiving approximately 25 tons weekly—almost exhausted; Thriplow—approximately 4 acres of gravel workings, held on a ten year lease since 1964—receiving approximately 100 tons weekly—estimated life approximately five/six years. At Fen Drayton and Thriplow the Council is now exercising full controlled tipping since ample overburden is available on the site for covering. At Landbeach and Great Wilbraham the refuse is burnt on arrival when conditions are favourable and the residue bulldozed and levelled—thereby conserving valuable tipping space and eliminating the fly problem, etc. This is very largely a measure of desperation in order to conserve tipping space, although it is hardly compatible with the Clean Air Act and must be discontinued at the earliest opportunity. The Department is fortunate in having available three machines to facilitate tip maintenance, i.e. a

tractor shovel, a bristol bulldozer and a tracked shovel. All tips are under the constant surveillance of the Council's Pests Officer and treated as required.

It is very obvious that within the next five to ten years alternative means of disposal will have to be found since the available sites for controlled tipping are exhausted, particularly in this flat fenland area where the water table is seldom more than two/three feet below the surface. Even if a potentially good site could be found the chances of securing planning consent after advertising the proposals are negligible in the face of local objection. Quite clearly some form of mechanical plant will be necessary whether it be in the form of pulverisation or incineration with the possibility of including facilities for sludge disposal, which is also becoming an extremely acute problem having regard to the number of sewage disposal plants being constructed in the area. Clearly, considerable capital investment will be necessary, which may be beyond the resources of one authority and it may necessitate co-operation between several adjoining authorities. In fact, refuse disposal must be considered in the same context as sewage disposal with the comparable outlay. It may be difficult to plan effectively along these lines until such time as the future of local government is determined, but tentative approaches have been made to the City Council and other adjoining authorities on the possibility of a joint scheme. Whilst no tangible results have emerged so far, contact is being maintained since few, if any, local authorities in the County have long term tipping prospects. The anticipated increase in refuse produced per household as envisaged by the Working Party Report, together with the growing amount of bulky items such as old cars, cookers, refrigerators, etc., for which an outlet has to be found, is likely to prove a very serious challenge to local authorities in the future.

Collection of Salvage

A very high proportion of the refuse collected is composed of paper cartons and packaging material which is an embarrassment at the tips. Unfortunately, the market for salvaged wastepaper and cardboard is so uncertain and the prices offered so poor that a separate collection would not be warranted at the present time.

Statistics

Briefly, the cost statements for the year ending 31st March, 1967, reveal the following:

Total mileage travelled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,847 miles
Cost per mile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1/6d.
Estimated tons of refuse collected and disposed of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,151 tons
Estimated net cost per ton (collection and disposal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2 4 0
Estimated number of clearances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	896.012
Average cost per clearance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.5d
Average miles per ton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9 miles
Average miles per gallon (diesel)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.5 mpg
Net annual cost per 1,000 dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2,063 1 8
Net annual cost per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£709 16 11

Cesspool Emptying

The Council operates two 800 gallon cesspool emptiers; one used for the casual emptying of private cesspools on a rechargeable basis and the other retained mainly on Council work, i.e. desludging of small sewage plants, servicing of Council house estates and cleansing of village drains and catchpits, etc. Both vehicles are equipped for night soil collection, if required. A private firm of contractors in Cambridge also offers a service throughout the Council's area.

Bearing in mind the number of villages now sewered and the fact that the service is discontinued in these areas, one might be forgiven for anticipating a marked decrease in the demand for the service. In fact, the year has been an extremely busy one—often under very difficult circumstances. The continued development permitted in the unsewered areas coupled with the present inability to recruit sufficient labour has resulted in considerable delay in the execution of orders—often between two and three weeks, which is unsatisfactory. Unfortunately, this service has to be sacrificed at times in favour of refuse collection when the labour situation is particularly acute. The pressure is also accounted for by the disparity in charges made by the private contractors and those of the Council which have remained unaltered since 1951, i.e., 35/- minimum charge plus 15/- for each load necessary

to effect a clearance.

Wherever possible disposal is effected to public sewers or to specially allocated sludge beds at the larger disposal works. In two cases specially sealed couplings have been provided to enable the tankers hose to be connected direct to the sewers thereby avoiding any nuisance. Great care has to be exercised in the selection of manholes for use which must be well removed from dwellings and yet on sections of the sewers where ample flow is available. Disposal on agricultural land is seldom possible without nuisance or danger to health and considerable mileage is involved to secure adequate disposal. A summary of the work carried out during the year ending 31st March, 1967, is as follows:—

Actual mileage travelled	30,316 miles
Estimated cost per mile	10.28d.
Number of clearances made	1,757
Average cost per clearance	£2 6 6
Number of loads disposed of	2,286
Average cost per load	£1 15 9

Night Soil Collection

No general collection of night soil is undertaken by the Council but a private contractor offers a service throughout the area. The charges are, however, increasing and the figure of 4/- per clearance is now quoted. In the past, the Council has carried out a collection in two parishes only as follows:— Waterbeach (approximately 300 pails) by direct labour, Grantchester (approximately 24 pails) by private contractor. More recently the Council agreed to meet the contractors charges in the case of ten old age pensioners in Caxton.

Having regard to the fact that the public sewer has been available in Waterbeach since 1966 it was hoped to discontinue the service but owing to the large number of Council houses not yet connected to the public sewer the Council resolved to extend the night soil collection service until the end of 1967.

Work carried out by the Council's direct labour in the parish of Waterbeach during the year ending 31st March, 1967, was as follows:—

Total bucket clearances	16,215
Estimated cost per clearance	10.8d.

TABLE No. 8

TOTAL COUNCIL DWELLINGS AND SANITARY FACILITIES AVAILABLE AS AT 31st MARCH, 1967

Parishes	Bungalows		Houses			Flats	Others *	Total	Public Sewer	Estate Sewer	Other Means	W.C.	P.C.
	1B	2B	2B	3B	4B								
Bar Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barton	—	—	1	34	—	—	—	35	—	6	29	11	24
Bourn	—	12	24	53	3	—	2	94	—	86	8	88	6
Boxworth	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	4	4	—
Caldecote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caxton	—	10	8	18	1	—	2	39	—	39	—	39	—
Childerley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comberton	4	8	8	61	1	16	—	98	—	94	4	94	4
Conington	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	12	—	—	12	8	4
Coton	—	3	—	78	—	8	—	89	—	77	12	77	12
Cottenham	30	27	37	191	8	—	10	303	303	—	—	303	—
Croxton	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	8	—
Dry Drayton	12	2	—	33	—	2	—	49	—	33	16	45	4
Elsworth	3	5	—	28	—	—	—	36	—	6	30	18	18
Eltisley	—	—	—	24	1	—	—	25	—	17	8	21	4
Fen Ditton	—	2	8	48	2	—	—	60	20	18	22	38	22
Fen Drayton	6	6	7	24	2	—	—	45	—	44	1	45	—
Fulbourn	17	8	145†	147	6	2	16†	341	341	—	—	341	—
Girton	15	20	12	110	4	2	—	163	163	—	—	163	—
Grantchester	24	—	16	43	—	2	—	85	—	59	26	59	26
Graveley	4	2	2	17	1	—	—	26	—	26	—	26	—
Hardwick	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	18	—	16	2	16	2
Harlton	4	—	—	27	1	—	—	32	—	—	32	11	21
Harston	4	15	12	85	5	—	—	121	—	77	44	77	44
Haslingfield	4	8	10	52	4	8	—	86	—	58	28	58	28
Hauxton	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	19	—	—	19	—	19
Histon	28†	10	32	145	3	—	—	218	218	—	—	218	—
Horningsea	—	4	6	18	1	—	—	29	—	23	6	23	6
Impington	—	2	7	70	1	—	10	90	86	—	4	86	4
Knapwell	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	6	6	—
Landbeach	—	4	2	41	3	—	—	50	—	24	26	24	26
Lolworth	6†	—	4	3	1	—	—	14	—	14	—	14	—
Longstanton	8	24	6	50	1	2	—	91	81	—	10	81	10
Madingley	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	7	—
Milton	—	—	—	52	3	2	—	57	57	—	—	57	—
Newton	2	2	—	20	—	—	—	24	—	—	24	8	16
Oakington	8†	9	8	47	2	2	10	86	—	46	40	52	34
Over	—	7	6	26	—	—	4	43	—	19	24	31	12
Papworth Everard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papworth St. Agnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rampton	—	—	2	14	2	2	—	20	—	12	8	12	8
Shelford, Great	10	27	46	171	2	22	10	288	288	—	—	288	—
Shelford, Little	8	6	4	49	—	—	—	67	67	—	—	67	—
Stapleford	3	—	3	36	3	—	—	45	45	—	—	45	—
Stow-cum-Quy	—	6	8	19	1	—	—	34	—	34	—	34	—
Swavesey	6	6	—	41	2	2	—	57	—	39	18	47	10
Teversham	20	6	13	62	—	—	—	101	80	—	21	81	20
Toft	—	—	4	29	—	—	—	33	—	33	—	33	—
Waterbeach	22	18	14	96	3	4	5	162	107	10	45	120	42
Westwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilbraham, Great	—	—	—	27	1	—	—	28	—	—	28	8	20
Wilbraham, Little	—	6	6	21	1	—	—	34	—	24	10	24	10
Willingham	6	16	—	131	4	3	—	160	—	58	102	72	88
Totals	254	281	461	2,310	78	79	69	3,532	1,863	992	677	2,988	544
									52%	28%	19%	85%	15%

* Including Prefab Bungalows and Agricultural Houses

† Including 16 Maisonettes

‡ Bed Sitters and Bed Recess Bungalows Included

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The following statement shows concisely the position with regard to the sewerage of the Council's area. For administrative convenience the statistics have been completed up to 31st March, 1967:—

Statistical Information

Total number of Parishes in the area	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Population Estimated 1966 (Planning)	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,080
Total number of Dwellings (31.3.67)	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,231

Parishes Already Sewered

Parish	Dwellings 31.3.67	Population 1966 (Planning)	Dwellings Connected 31.3.67	
			Council Houses	Private Houses
Cottenham	1,223	2,760	303	489
Fulbourn	894	3,720	341	563
Girton	1,026	3,350	163	790
Histon	1,259	3,390	218	876
Impington	474	1,260	86	257
Landbeach (1966)	228	680	—	45
Longstanton (1966)	553	2,060	81	19
Madingley	67	230	7	22
Milton	666	1,750	57	525
Over (1966)	386	940	—	137
Papworth Everard	280	1,190	—	280
Rampton (1965)	103	270	12	38
Shelford, Great	1,404	3,980	288	956
Shelford, Little	274	880	67	117
Stapleford	524	1,630	45	373
Swavesey (1966)	358	1,000	—	63
Teversham	293	810	80	76
Waterbeach (1966)	923	2,470	107	121
Willingham (1966)	748	1,950	—	178
19 Parishes	11,683	34,320	1,855	5,925
36 % of all Parishes	68 %	68 %	52.5 %	34.3 %

Parishes Where Schemes are in Progress

Parish	Dwellings 31.3.67	Population 1966 (Planning)	Progress
Bar Hill (New Village)	3	10	Sewers and Works in Hand Consultants
Harston	404	1,240	
Haslingfield	364	1,030	Nearing Completion
Hauxton	177	550	
Harlton	108	340	Completion June, 1967
Coton	276	660	
6 Parishes	1,332	3,830	
11.3 % of all Parishes	7.7 %	7.7 %	

Parishes Where Schemes have been Prepared

Parish	Dwellings 31.3.67	Population 1966 (Planning)	Progress
Dry Drayton	174	480	Consultants
Oakington	348	980	Contracts being Prepared
Fen Ditton	233	680	Approved to Commence 1.4.68
Fen Drayton	164	530	Submitted to Ministry
Horningsea	131	340	Approved to Commence 1.4.68
Newton	105	330	Submitted to Ministry
Stow-cum-Quy	157	480	Submitted to Ministry
Great Wilbraham	168	470	Submitted to Ministry
Little Wilbraham	136	380	Submitted to Ministry
9 Parishes	1,616	4,670	
17% of all Parishes	9.4%	9.3%	

Parishes Where Schemes are in Course of Preparation

Parish	Dwellings 31.3.67	Population 1966 (Planning)	Progress
Barton	323	930	Survey Work in Hand
Caldecote	169	410	Preliminary Investigations
Comberton	445	1,380	Survey Work in Hand
Elsworth	209	560	Preliminary Investigations
Grantchester	213	490	Preliminary Investigations
Hardwick	178	490	Survey Work in Hand
Toft	176	480	Survey Work in Hand
7 Parishes	1,713	4,740	
13% of all Parishes	9.9%	9.4%	

Progress to Date may therefore by Summarised as follows:—

	Parishes		Dwellings		Population 1966	% of Total Population
	No.	%	No.	%		
Parishes Sewered	19	36.0 %	11,683	68.0 %	34,320	68.0 %
Parishes Where Work is in Progress	6	11.3 %	1,332	7.7 %	3,830	7.7 %
Parishes—Schemes Prepared	9	17.0 %	1,616	9.4 %	4,670	9.3 %
Parishes—Schemes in Preparation	7	13.0 %	1,713	9.9 %	4,740	9.4 %
Totals	41	77.3 %	16,344	94.8 %	47,560	94.7 %

It will be noted that the sewerage of the Northern area has made good progress—new sewers now being available in the parishes of Swavesey, Over, Willingham, Longstanton, Landbeach and Waterbeach.

Good progress continues to be made with the Southern area scheme comprising the parishes of Hauxton, Harston, Haslingfield and Harlton, the anticipated completion date for which is approximately July, 1967.

Attention is now being turned to the villages in the Western area, i.e., Barton, Grantchester, Comberton, Toft, Bourn and Hardwick and preparatory survey work is in hand. Naturally, in dealing with villages of somewhat lower priority many factors have to be considered quite apart from the present “freeze” and purely public health necessity, i.e. planning requirements, the Council’s proposed housing developments, etc. New developments such as the proposed new village at Bar Hill necessitate considerable revision of already prepared schemes with some inevitable delay.

With the exception possibly of Bourn, Caxton and Eltisley, the remaining 13 parishes not so far included are mostly small isolated hamlets with no great claim or need for sewerage on health grounds. These will, of course, be considered as further opportunity permits.

The Council’s consultants are still engaged on a scheme to remedy the overloaded condition of the sewers in necklance villages—notably Great Shelford and Stapleford where a complete embargo has been placed on further new development by the Planning Authority (at the Council’s request) pending additional sewer capacity being made available—a most unpopular but necessary step. The situation at Histon and Girton is approaching this stage although plans are in hand for diverting part of the flow to the new works at Bar Hill. The necessity for this course (and the Bar Hill proposals) have accounted for the delay in sewerage the villages of Dry Drayton and Oakington (now happily resolved).

Notwithstanding the difficulty of recruiting technical staff to fill the vacancies on the Engineer’s staff every effort is being made to sustain the momentum achieved during the past few years and it is anticipated that the Council’s sewerage programme will be substantially completed within the next seven years.

Problems still arise in the unsewered areas where development is permitted on heavy clay land where septic tanks cannot be installed satisfactorily. This often produces quite intolerable conditions for the unwary purchaser with little help or assistance possible from the Public Health Department except the very frequent emptying of the septic tank at considerable cost. Apart from requiring a minimum capacity for a septic tank or cesspool the new Building Regulations have done little to improve matters, i.e., mere compliance with the Regulations is no guarantee of effective working.

The Council now includes the provision of lateral drains to the boundary of existing properties as part of the present and future sewerage schemes. This facilitates connections and absolves the householder from the necessity for construction in the highway. The Council has resolved to operate the provisions of Section 12 of the Public Health Act, 1961, however and difficulties are bound to arise when payment becomes due in respect of development. Many anomalies will arise and it remains

to be seen whether this action will prove of any great value in the long term. The Public Health Department becomes actively involved in improvement grant work once a village is sewered and it would be a pity if this is nullified by demands for payment of sewer costs under Section 12.

The more villages which are sewered the more demand there is for maintenance of sewer and sewage works (including the large number of pumping stations necessitated by this flat terrain). It is interesting to note that at the present time the following installations are being maintained or are under construction:—

	<i>Public Health</i>	<i>Housing Sites</i>	<i>Others</i>
Disposal Works:			
Under Maintenance	7	17	5
Under Construction	2	—	—
Pumping Stations:			
Under Maintenance	35	13	3
Under Construction	9	—	—

RODENT DESTRUCTION

A full time Pests Officer and one Operator are attached to the Public Health Department for the purpose of discharging the Council's functions under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Department undertakes the inspection and treatment of all Council premises such as sewage works, refuse tips, public ditches and watercourses, etc. A free service for the destruction of rats and mice is given to all domestic premises and work on business or industrial premises is undertaken either on a contract basis or on demand at an inclusive charge of 10/- per hour. The service is also called upon to deal with many other pest problems such as wasps, hornets, bats, moles, rabbits, etc.

Whilst the Department is prepared to undertake work on agricultural premises if requested, this type of work is usually carried out by the farmer himself or by one of the local servicing companies. Strictly speaking, the Council's sole responsibility under the Act is to ensure that all premises are kept free of rats, i.e. the responsibility for destruction is upon the occupier of the land.

The full cost of the service is a charge on the General Rate (after deduction of the relatively small sum recovered by way of contracts and re-chargeable works) and represents the equivalent of a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate—a small price having regard to the value of the service to the community.

Warfarin remains the principle poison in use—mostly mixed with wheat or barley meal purchased locally. Occasionally, zinc phosphide is used as an alternative although no evidence has been revealed so far of any resistance or immunity to Warfarin despite its almost universal (and often haphazard) use by the public generally. Good facilities exist for storing and mixing of poisons at the Council's Depot, at Oakington.

In common with most areas in the Eastern Region, a considerable increase in the rat population was noted towards the end of the year—thought to be due to the wet Summer and the abundant food supplies available in the form of unploughed stubble and under-harvested and undersized roots left

behind by modern farming practice.

To meet the situation all parish councils were circularised asking for prompt notification of any infestations and drawing attention to the service offered by the Council. Only one major infestation was revealed and quickly tackled with the co-operation of the farmers concerned and the adjoining local authorities.

The ubiquitous rat is not, of course, the only problem. Heavy infestations of the lesser house fly are common in areas where intensive poultry rearing houses have been established—particularly those of the deep litter type. Such infestations often defy the resources available since insecticides such as D.D.T., and Gammexane have little effect. Even the treatments recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture such as fly strings and drenching of dropping areas with Fenchlorphos (Nankor 12E) have not always proved successful. Only the daily removal and disposal of droppings offers any real solution.

Table No. 9 shows a brief summary of the work carried out during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1966.

TABLE No. 9

	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
Approximate total number of properties in the area	17,231	1,181
Total properties inspected following notification	881	26
Number of properties found to be infested		
rats	847	26
mice	15	—
Total properties inspected for reasons other than notification	237	5
Number found to be infested without notification		
rats	79	3
mice	13	—

A summary of the results achieved during this period is as follows:—

Total number of rats recovered	5,213
Total estimated kill (12 months)	20,852
Wasps nests removed	43
Bees	1

Premises treated for:—

Mice	17
Beetles	11
Moles	13
Cockroaches	4
Ants	3
Clover Mites	1
Fleas	3
Flies	4

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

It is slowly being appreciated that this Act applies to rural districts as well as industrial areas and that there is need for vigilance at all times to ensure that the clean atmosphere enjoyed in the countryside is adequately safeguarded.

To this end, all plans submitted for approval under the Building Regulations are scrutinised and where boiler installations are involved applicants are encouraged to apply for prior approval under Section 3 of the Act. The Department maintains contact with local builders, architects, plant manufacturers and enlists their co-operation when installing new plant.

Most applications involve relatively small domestic installations which produce few problems. Larger installations at schools, hospitals, factories, etc., are not uncommon, however, and are, if necessary, referred to the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service who are retained by the Council to advise on such cases.

Applications received during the year involved 43 boiler installations and prior approval was accorded in all cases subject to certain safeguarding conditions—mostly concerned with chimney heights.

No statutory action was necessary during the year, although any smoke nuisance reported or observed is quickly followed up, resulting in prompt improvement. Occasional problems still arise with car breakers who burn vehicles prior to cutting up and also burn old tyres owing to the absence of any recognised outlet for these.

The Department no longer maintains a lead peroxide candle at Madingley to act as a control for others sited in the City, since the City Health Department has now adopted a volumetric control system.

As mentioned in the last Report, serious complaints of smell nuisance arose as a result of the manufacture of insecticides of the organo-phosphorus type at one premises in the area. After much experimental work the trouble was largely eliminated by passing the exit gases through hypochlorite scrubbers before discharge to atmosphere. Apart from the occasional plant breakdown no further difficulty has been experienced.

Three members of the staff have completed special training for the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS REGULATIONS 1961 & 1965

Only one factory in the area is engaged in the manufacture of new upholstered furniture using the specified materials and is registered.

Complaint was received concerning objectionable odour from pillows containing curled poultry feathers. Samples were submitted to the British Standards Institution and were found to comply with the prescribed standards. The odour was believed to be due to the almost complete enclosure of the pillows in airtight plastic containers.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act enables local authorities to control premises used for the keeping of pet animals for sale.

Two such premises are licensed in the area for the keeping and sale of birds and tropical fish. Both were inspected for licence renewal.

There are no markets held in the Council's area.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The three local Rural Councils under the aegis of the Medical Officer of Health have purchased a certain amount of equipment including a transistorised sound level meter and an octave band filter for use by the respective Public Health Departments.

In fact, little difficulty has been experienced during the year the only complaints being concerned with relatively minor troubles, usually small compressors running during the night hours, agricultural

bird scarers, etc. All were dealt with without the necessity for formal action.

It is to be regretted that present legislation seems ineffective when dealing with the most objectionable noise levels, i.e. low flying aircraft, unsilenced scooters and motor cycles, to quote but two examples.

Undoubtedly, this subject will receive much greater attention in the future as evidenced by the provisions for sound insulation incorporated in the new Building Regulations.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

The Public Health Department was made responsible for the administration of this Act which enables local authorities to control and license premises used for the boarding of cats and dogs. A Veterinary Surgeon has been retained to advise on the initial inspection of premises and any subsequent difficulties.

At the time of writing five such premises have been licensed and make provision for a maximum of 172 dogs and 40 cats. Two applications were refused.

Most premises are well equipped although some of the smaller ones are still being improved. The first consideration has been to ensure that the animals are well cared for and no case of ill treatment or negligence has been noted.

Problems arise with the exemption for breeding establishments (Section 5 (a)) where boarding is only incidental. Such premises are excluded from licensing, which seems inequitable.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT, 1960

Under this Act persons who keep or use radioactive materials must be registered with the Minister of Housing and Local Government and must obtain special authorisation from him for the accumulation and disposal of such radioactive wastes.

Local authorities are requested (after consultation) to accept and deal with radioactive wastes sent for disposal at their refuse tips in accordance with an authorisation. Disposal is usually by conventional methods, i.e. discharge to sewers, incineration or burial in refuse tips with certain safeguards. No requests for disposal facilities have been received to date.

The Council has no jurisdiction under the Act apart from that mentioned above but copies of all registration and authorisation certificates are sent to the county and District Councils, who, in turn, may notify other interested authorities such as the River Board and the Fire Authority.

Copies of the following Certificates have been received:—

Notice of Revocation of Authorisation (Sec. 6/7)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Certificate of Registration (Sec. 1)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Certificate of Authorisation for Disposal (Sec. 6 (2))	..	..	..	..	..	2

BAKEHOUSES

Number on Register 31.12.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Number of visits recorded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

Of the 23 bakehouses registered in 1950 only eight now remain—two more having ceased to trade during the year.

The problems facing the small baker are considerable—not the least of which is the difficulty of attracting suitable labour and a high standard of premises and equipment is not always economically possible.

The almost universal availability of the mass produced sliced and wrapped loaf of indeterminate age offers keen competition, although not without problems of its own.

One large firm was prosecuted for the sale of mouldy bread and a fine of £30 imposed. Such sliced and wrapped bread is often conducive to mould growth in the hot weather, especially where high pressure sales methods involve a sale or return arrangement. This often results in the roundsman “ringing the changes” and accounts for the undoubted age of some of the products affected.

PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES (Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

Total Number on Register 31.12.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182
Sausage Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Fish Fryers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Ice Cream (Sale only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155

The Act provides for certain classes of food premises to be registered by the local authority and in consequence a satisfactory standard can be achieved before registration is granted.

Routine visits are paid subsequently to ensure the standard is being maintained.

No ice cream is manufactured in the area and the 155 registrations are for sale only—mainly prepacked products of well known national suppliers.

The sale of soft ice cream from mobile vans is increasing however and necessitates scrupulous attention to the cleansing and sterilisation of the freezer/dispenser, if trouble is to be avoided.

Supervision is difficult since most of these vans are based outside the Council's area. Good liaison is maintained with the Public Health Departments of adjoining authorities, however.

No action was necessary during the year under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations.

FOOD SHOPS, CAFES AND OTHER FOOD PREMISES

The following premises are subject to inspection by the Department in addition to those mentioned elsewhere:—

Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
Cafes and Restaurants, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Licensed Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Off Licences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Residential Establishments, Hospitals, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Factory Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21

As a result of 602 visits recorded the following improvements have been noted during the year:—

Structural Improvement (new floors, ceilings, wall surfaces, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
New hand washing facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Hot water systems	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
New fittings, refrigerators, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Redecoration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Improved Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Improved temperature/ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
First Aid Kits supplied	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
New W.C.'s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Improved Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

As is only to be expected, food hygiene constitutes one of the most important aspects of the work of the Public Health Department and is largely integrated with other work under the Offices, and Shops Acts, etc.

The Department enjoys excellent relationships with the large catering establishments, e.g. hospitals, school meals service and factory canteens and full co-operation is secured. The standard achieved is now of a high order. Close contact is maintained to ensure that any food handlers suffering from, or in contact with, enteric infections are promptly excluded from work until cleared. Where necessary compensation is paid for loss of earnings.

The change brought about in the last few years in the preparation transport, storage and sale of food stuffs is quite remarkable and is too often taken for granted by the public, who often fail to appreciate the amount of work, research and education which has been necessary on the part of the various trades and the effort and encouragement of the Public Health Staffs.

By far the majority of food stuffs today are prepacked and "open food" has been almost eliminated. This trend will be accentuated still further with the introduction of The Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, which come into operation on the 1st January, 1967. These Regulations will impose strict conditions on delivery vehicles mobile shops and market stalls, etc., and as a preliminary all such traders in the area have been circulated with a brief summary of the requirements in preparation for systematic inspections later. A more sophisticated approach, however, usually involves a large degree of centralisation of production, full mechanisation and a product which is virtually "untouched by hand" and completely prepacked. Whilst this is to be applauded it brings new problems in its wake—mostly associated with staleness, mould growth and extraneous matter in the food stuffs. Emphasis has to be given to adequate stock rotation, date coding wherever possible and the proper use of refrigerated displays. Fortunately, the good relationship between the shop keepers and the Department facilitates this and more is achieved by education and persuasion than by prosecution, which is only resorted to where gross negligence can be established. A number of complaints were investigated including four cases of mouldy and discoloured bread (sliced and wrapped), fly-blown bacon, metal in sausages and peanuts affected with maggots of the meal moth. One large multiple bakery was prosecuted for the sale of mouldy bread. The case required much detailed investigation and proceedings were adjourned on two occasions. After a lapse of three months the firm was fined £30 and twenty guineas costs.

Notwithstanding a much more hygiene conscious public, the overall number of complaints received during the year was relatively small.

LICENSED PREMISES

From the original 154 licensed premises noted in the Department's detailed survey in 1946 33 unsatisfactory or uneconomical premises have ceased to trade and only 121 now remain licensed.

The role of the village pub has changed considerably and no longer depends on local support but attracts patrons from a wide area if the atmosphere and facilities offered are attractive. Of necessity, these must include good sanitary accommodation, adequate glass washing facilities and, of course, a large car park. There is a keen appreciation by the breweries of the need for a high standard of hygiene and the Department has always enjoyed their co-operation within the limits of their financial programmes. Many of the houses undertake catering, varying from snacks at the bar to full meals, if required, and this aspect receives close attention. Where trade has increased beyond the capacity of the existing kitchen facilities the brewers have been invited to extend and in some cases construct new kitchens and with few exceptions full compliance with our requirements has been secured.

Plans are in hand for the replacement of one unsatisfactory house with completely new premises and work is due to commence during 1967.

During the year 97 visits were paid to such premises.

Under the provisions of the Licensing Act, 1961, all applications to the Justices for Certificates of Registration in respect of Club Premises, etc., are automatically referred to this Department. The premises are then inspected and the opportunity taken to secure any necessary improvements before registration is granted. At the 31st December, 1966, 24 such premises were registered in the area.

MILK SUPPLY

Number of Wholesale Producers in the Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Number of Producer/Retailers in the Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of Retail Purveyors in the Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Number of Distributors with Premises in the Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

All retail milk now sold in the area is sterilised, pasteurised or raw milk from Tuberculin Tested Herds.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority are mainly responsible for the supervision of milk production and processing but the District Council continues to register dairies and distributors and is concerned with general hygiene of premises and distribution.

During the year eight samples of raw milk were submitted for biological examination—two being

found to be infected with *Brucella Abortus*—taken from a herd which was known to be infected and where milk was already being voluntarily heat treated under supervision.

Milk supplies generally have now reached a high standard of purity and cleanliness and problems are usually confined to those associated with large scale bottling plants, e.g., on occasions stained bottles manage to avoid detection but these are mostly indicative of misuse by householders rather than negligence on the part of the dairy.

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act was brought into force on the 1st of August, 1964, with the intention of safeguarding the health, welfare and safety of the great many non-industrial workers not covered by the Factories Acts; administrative responsibility being divided between the Local Authority, the Factory Inspectorate and the Fire Authority—Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories being responsible for premises owned by the Crown and Local Authorities or used for factory or railway purposes.

The Act requires a detailed inspection of all premises within the district in which the sum of hours worked by all employees is normally more than 21 each week—excluding self employed persons and immediate relatives of the employer, together with premises used by outworkers, armed forces, fish wholesalers in docks, mines and mobile offices.

This work was completed during the early part of the year and by the end of 1966 156 out of 169 registered premises complied fully with the Act. The remaining twelve either having the work in hand or plans prepared and awaiting Planning Approval.

It was, therefore, possible to submit the following Report to the Minister of Labour on the 19th January, 1967:—

1. Registration and Inspection

Out of a total of 169 registered premises 157 now comply fully with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and either plans have been submitted or work is in hand in the remaining 12 premises.

2. Operation of the General Provisions of the Act

Before the Act came into force on 1st August, 1964, the Department made a point of circulating all occupiers with information on their duties and responsibilities and this has formed a basis for subsequent inspections. Very few difficulties have arisen in administering the Act and it has not been found necessary to take formal action to secure compliance.

Out of the 169 registered premises the following items remain outstanding:—

(a) Lighting—Nil.

The standard of lighting requested is that recommended by The British Lighting Council and has been generally accepted although no standards have been legislated. In fact, if legislation had prescribed a standard it would almost certainly be less than that now in existence in the area.

(b) Temperature—Nil.

Problems are liable to arise on Monday mornings—after the weekend—and when extreme drops in temperature occur.

(c) Cleanliness—3—Redecoration rather than lack of cleanliness.

(d) Ventilation—2—Intervening ventilated spaces to W.C.'s only.

(e) Sanitary Conveniences—1—Temporary alternative means available.

(f) Washing Facilities—8—Mostly awaiting provision where large scale alterations envisaged.

(g) Drinking Water—Nil.

(h) Accommodation for Clothing—Nil.

(i) Seating accommodation and Eating facilities—Nil.

(j) Overcrowding—1—New premises being provided.

(k) Safety—3—Marginal items such as worn lino, etc.

3. Accidents

No accidents have been reported during the year.

4. Prosecutions

As mentioned earlier, it is pleasing to record that statutory action has not been necessary.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are only three small licensed slaughterhouses in the Council's area—two being owned by retailers and used solely for their own trade. The third one offers slaughtering facilities for several butchers in the area and also exports a limited amount, mainly to the London market.

All three premises comply with the requirements of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and are subject to annual inspection by the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. They are in each case adaptations of existing buildings and considered to be good examples of the type of premises suitable for the small trader.

A 100% meat inspection service has been maintained since the 1st of July, 1954, and full inspection is carried out in accordance with Schedule 1 of the Meat Regulations, 1963, following which carcasses are stamped if passed as fit for human consumption.

The Council's scale of charges for the inspection of carcasses remains as follows:—

Bovine Animal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2/6d.
Calf or Pig	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9d.
Sheep/Lamb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6d.

and as shown in Table No. 10 resulted in a total annual income of £236 0s. 3d. This table also shows there was no significant variation in numbers of animals killed as compared with previous years.

The incidence of disease or abnormalities shows little change, but it is worth noting that during the year not a single case of tuberculosis was found although six carcasses of beef were infested with *Cysticercus bovis* (representing 1.1%)—an increase on last year's figures, but well below the national average.

The assistance of the Public Health Laboratory Service, the Divisional Veterinary Officer and the Veterinary Investigation Centre is gratefully acknowledged.

Towards the end of the year the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations 1966 were made, coming into operation on the 1st of February, 1967. These amend the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations of 1958 to prohibit the retention of any carcass in a slaughterhouse if it has been slaughtered elsewhere, unless specified conditions are complied with; the normal period during which any animal intended for slaughter may be kept in a slaughterhouse is limited to 72 hours; the occupier of a slaughterhouse is obliged to keep any lairage clean and the use of wiping cloths in dressing of carcasses is controlled until 1st November, 1968, after which date their use is prohibited.

With regard to Poultry Dressing and Packing, the Ministry have recognised the impracticability of Local Authority Inspectors examining every bird or carcass and suggested that as an alternative a system of scrutiny by the industry itself be instituted under the general oversight of the Local Authority. This system may well operate successfully at premises where there is a large throughput but it is not being followed by the smaller businesses so the Department carries out random inspections.

Owners of premises have been given copies of the Code of Practice published by the Ministry of Health and four of the Department's Inspectors have attended special courses on the subject.

TABLE No. 10

SUMMARY OF MEAT INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1966

	Cattle not Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs not Sows	Sows	Sheep Lambs
Animals killed and inspected	539	7	7	2,617	11	2,756 (2 Goats)
All Diseases Except T.B. Whole carcasses and offal con- demned	1	1	—	3	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	40	1	—	101	4	12
% of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	7.6%	28.6%	—	4.0%	45.5%	0.5%
T.B. Only Whole carcasses and offal con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
% of number inspected affected with T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Organs or Parts Condemned—All Diseases						
Head	3	—	—	1	—	—
Lungs	4	—	—	42	—	2
Heart	4	—	—	24	1	—
Liver	29	—	—	43	—	7
Spleen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diaph.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Kidney	—	2	—	10	—	—
Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mesentery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	4	1	—	6	3	4
TOTAL	47	3	—	126	4	13
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	6					
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3					
				Income from Meat Inspection		
				£	s.	d.
				Beef	68	5 0
				Pork	98	16 3
				Mutton	68	19 0
				TOTAL	£236	0 3

TABLE No. 11

SUMMARY OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS
for years 1956-66

YEAR	CATTLE				COWS				CALVES				PIGS				SOWS			
	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%
1956	1,043	1	33	3.2	33	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	3,037	1	67	2.3	31	—	2	6.4
1957	1,036	1	35	3.4	47	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	2,649	—	20	0.75	13	—	—	—
1958	1,139	3	51	4.7	36	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	3,483	—	48	1.35	32	—	—	—
1959	1,039	—	11	1.05	53	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	3,219	—	25	0.77	22	—	—	—
1960	933	—	3	0.32	46	1	—	2.17	47	—	—	—	2,395	—	21	0.88	41	—	—	—
1961	762	—	1	0.1	24	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	2,626	—	9	0.3	58	—	—	—
1962	668	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	2,038	—	7	0.3	32	—	—	—
1963	712	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2,236	—	10	0.5	9	—	—	—
1964	711	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2,749	—	5	0.2	30	—	—	—
1965	575	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2,906	—	1	0.03	9	—	—	—
1966	539	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2,617	—	—	—	11	—	—	—

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS 1933-58

Licences to Slaughter Renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
New Licences Issued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Total on Register 31.12.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

Although twelve licences to slaughter animals were issued during the year only six persons are actively engaged in this type of work.

All three slaughterhouses comply fully with the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations and have good lairage facilities. A watch is kept on slaughtering methods to prevent any unnecessary suffering to animals and the Inspectors are quick to deal with any suggestion of cruelty. Only on one occasion during the year has it been necessary to give a severe warning.

There are no horse slaughtering establishments or knackers yards in the area.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31.12.66

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (Including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	163	102	10	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	48	16	—	—
Total	211	118	10	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	3	3	—	—	—
Total	11	11	—	—	—

OUTWORK
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	29	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—

